

This "Darling of the Gods" Likes Old New York

"Very Beautiful," Exclaims Madame Li; "the Riverside, Yes, Yes."

"SHOPS FINE," SHE ADMITS

Chinese Visitor, However, Denies That She Will Buy Frocks Here.

The most honorable little Mme. Chrysanthemum Li came pattering down the hallway of the Hotel Griffon. A band was playing "Flower of the East" somewhere, and it seemed exactly like an opera when the most honorable little Mme. Li came into the parlor.

The most honorable little Madame is plump and pretty, olive complexioned, with big seal-like eyes and a velvety laugh. She has tiny hands and feet, has not a fan or a joss stick in her hair.

After her came tiddling Yee Shaw, a Chinese edition of "Buster Brown," in a Russian blouse suit and banged hair, black as night. Yee Shaw is hospitable, but his English is just a bit twisted.

"Goody," he said, in friendly greeting. And this he repeated several times during the call. It was a trifle embarrassing, but it fitted in with the funny feeling that it was all happening on the label of a tea chest.

The most honorable Mr. Li came in last—the very handsome Chinaman that has ever been imagined, so stunning that he is almost showy.

He is more than six feet high, with the shoulders of a football man and the smile of a matinee idol. He carries himself with the same majestic stride and dignity that marked the carriage of his late, great uncle, Li Hung Chang.

Then there is the most honorable Mr. Wing, who is the chaperon. Mr. Wing introduced us and made the "double bow."

"The city you like it, yes?" inquired your most honorable representative.

"Oh, yes—very beautiful!" said Mme. Li. "The Riverside? Yes, yes."

"And the shops—very fine—what?"

"Oh, yes, yes," smiled Mme. Li, and Mr. Li laughed heartily, exactly like an American husband might who thought of the bills that he had to pay.

"You will be American, yes—eh?"

"No, no, no," said Mrs. Li, almost in fright.

"You have brought some pretty gowns with you?"

"Yes, yes, yes!"

"Such as you would wear to a ball?"

"Yes, indeed, yes!"

"What sort of a gown does a Chinese lady wear to a ball?"

Mme. Li laughed a most honorable laugh and looked at her most honorable husband and looked at the most honorable Wing.

"It is what you would say," said the honorable Wing, thinking hard, "beyond decoration."

"Embroidery, I suppose, with storks and apple blossoms and things? We know a little about China, you know, most honorable Madame. We have had 'The Darling of the Gods'."

"Yes, yes, yes," smiled Mme. Li.

"Gown?"—just a guess.

"When a Chinese lady dresses she makes her face look white—no?" asked your most honorable representative, extracting a most honorable powder puff from her bag and dabbing her nose.

"Just a little powder," said the honorable Wing, and we all laughed honorable laughs. Not bad, that. Quite New York. Just as Mme. Li said, "Just as if any woman of any nationality ever used anything more than just a little powder!"

"You like this dinner—the things you eat—yes—what?"

"Oh, yes, yes, yes!" cooed Mme. Li.

"Goody," said the Hon. Yee Shaw, entering this time.

"When the Hon. Li Hung Chang was in New York he gave your most unworthy visitor the latest and the greatest, which is so much better than our tea—yes?"

"Oh, no, no, no," laughed the little Mme. Li politely.

"And the very pretty gowns you have brought from China in the most honorable trunks, you will show me—yes?"

"Goody," said the Hon. Yee Shaw, entering this time.

"It would be," said the Hon. Wing, thinking harder than ever, "as you say, what might be called asking too much!"

"Mme. Li has been driving, and she is very tired," went on the honorable Wing, who is as it were, your most honorable ambassador on any party, "and to show the costumes is to a lady tiresome."

"Oh, I don't know. There are things more



things that I could mention. You are going away from here, you were saying, Mme. Li?"

"In a few weeks," said the honorable Mr. Li, saying a dangerous point in the conversation by his tact. "We have been here before."

"Goody!" said the honorable Yee Shaw. "Children are just the same everywhere," remarked your honorable representative, cleverly.

"Yes—yes—yes!" smiled little Mme. Li. "Yes—yes—yes!" said the honorable Wing.

"And your little boy is quite American?"

"He has been abroad a great deal," said Mr. Li, with pride. "He will know much of every country when he grows up."

MR. LI LIKES AMERICAN WOMEN.

"You like the American ladies, most honorable?"

"Oh, yes—yes, indeed, yes—they are very charming—but different from ours."

Little Mme. Li lifted her seal-like eyes to her husband's. One could imagine her giving him a most honorable talking to if he were disposed to stray into gilded palaces and temptations and poker temptations. Most honorable, even as they did Minister Wu on one occasion here in town.

The most honorable had not heard of this, so your honorable representative told them.

of it. We all laughed honorable laughs. Really I should have gotten on beautifully with the Lis if it had not been for the honorable Wing.

We began telling honorable stories. There was the personal physician who had travelled with the late Li Hung Chang, who was oddly enough an Irishman—was it not?—and who had expressed a fear that some time his honorable head might be cut off if Li Hung Chang's health did not improve.

They had not heard of that, nor did they know of the honorable Irishman, so no conversation was possible about that line. The band began to play "Nancy Brown."

Yee Shaw just then made an original observation.

"Goody," he said, it seemed like an inspiration. We made the double bow.

"Goody!"

"Goody!"

It was exactly like living in a comic opera. Going down through the odd, foreign looking hallway of the Griffon, with its vistas of red granite in boxes about the doorway, one looked over to nod with distinguished consideration to Mme. Host. He was dutifully making honorable cocktails right over the hotel register.

From a balcony above sounded a voice.

Yee Shaw was waving his honorable hand. "Goody!" he said.

reached a policeman in front of the ferry house he asked that his assailant be arrested.

"On your way," said the policeman, pushing the complainant and his enemies on the boat. "To-morrow's my day off."

As soon as the little man reached the ferry house he was attacked by his former assailant and his friends. One of them had lost his left hand at the wrist and he pointed with the stump, cutting the little man's face and knocking him down. The big man snatched the victim's hat and the others kicked him as he lay prostrate.

This was seen in the pilot house and the calls for help were sounded. The man arrested was taken ashore and set free. The victim refused to make a complaint and raced for a hat store on reaching New York.

TRAIN KILLS TRACK WALKER.

While trying to avoid a southbound train John Collins, forty years old, a track walker on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was killed by a train going in the opposite direction yesterday at the viaduct at 133d street and Park avenue.

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BOY SLEPT WHILE HUNDREDS HUNTED

Slumbered Under Piano at Home as Entire Neighborhood Sought Him.

DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT

Searcher Finds Him While Looking for Matches with Which to Continue the Quest.

While Gifford Walcutt, the five-year-old son of H. L. Walcutt, a New York business man, was quietly sleeping under a piano in the parlors of his parents' home, in Montclair avenue, Friday night, his parents, together with neighbors to the number of several hundred, were scouring the country for him.

Men on bicycles were sent hurriedly to the adjoining towns to notify the police that the boy was missing. To make matters worse, some one reported having seen a band of gypsies passing through Grove street, and this led to extra efforts of the searching parties to find the missing boy.

The fact that he had not been stolen and that he was safe and sound was accidentally brought out by one of the searching party, who, running out of matches, ran into the Walcutt home for an extra supply. While in the hallway the man heard a noise resembling a snore, and decided to make an investigation. As he walked into the parlor he traced the sound to the piano, under which he found the lad peacefully slumbering.

VANDERBILT HOSPITAL WARD FORMALLY OPENED

Memorial to Cornelius Vanderbilt Pronounced To Be the Finest in the World.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, it was announced by the trustees of the Newport Hospital to-day, has endowed the ward created in memory of her husband. The trustees decline to state the amount or the conditions of the endowment, but they say it is very handsome.

The ward, which is of Indiana limestone, and is attractively ornamented, cost Mrs. Vanderbilt more than \$200,000. Inside it is as well equipped as money could make it, and it is said to be as fine a hospital building as there is in the world.

It was Mrs. Vanderbilt's desire that it should be such, and she spared no expense to accomplish her purpose. It was opened for inspection to-day and this morning Mrs. Vanderbilt sent many beautiful flowers from the Vanderbilt conservatories.

MASKED MEN HOLD UP A CAR. SHOOT MAN WHO RESISTED AND OBTAIN \$200 FROM PASSENGERS.

SPOKANE, Wash., Saturday.—John Kreinholt, treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State, was twice shot by masked highwaymen on a Hillary street car last night.

Five desperadoes entered the car and ordered the passengers to throw up their hands. Mr. Kreinholt resisted and the shooting followed.

The robbers obtained about two hundred dollars from the eleven passengers and escaped.

THIRD OF LOWELL FAMILY DEAD.

LOWELL, Mass., Saturday.—Mrs. Eliza Galoway, one of the victims of Wednesday's explosion at the United States Cartridge Company's property, died to-day. She is the third of this family killed by the explosion, her husband and son having lost their lives. A little girl of nine, now in the hospital, is the only survivor of the family.

HUSBAND STEALS \$40,000 FROM WIFE

Mrs. Rachael Timbell Tells Police He Robbed and Then Deserted Her.

SETTLED \$10,000 ON HIM

Girl Bride, Recently from South Africa, Left Alone in City with Only \$100 of Her Fortune.

Mourning the loss of her husband and \$40,000 in money and jewels, Mrs. Rachael Timbell, left penniless in a strange city, thousands of miles from her home, by the man she befriended, the police say, has to-day reported her plight to Inspector McCluskey, of the Detective Bureau.

About a week ago she arrived here from Johannesburg, South Africa, with her husband, William Timbell, to whom she was married only six months ago. The woman, who is the daughter of wealthy parents, met him in the South African city, where he was working as a barber. After a brief courtship she wedded him, despite the opposition of her parents. Soon after the marriage she settled \$10,000 on him, she asserts, and for some time they lived happily in Johannesburg.

When they arrived here a week ago they rented a flat in West 117th street, fitting it up. The first day in their new home, however, Mrs. Timbell became ill. She says that when she was in bed Timbell asked her if she would give him \$500, as he wanted to invest it in real estate, which he assured her would soon increase their fortune.

She agreed to give him the money, and upon nothing her willingness he asked her to make the amount \$500, which she did, she alleges. He asked her, she says, to give him a check for the amount, and she, suspecting nothing, did as he requested.

According to the police Timbell wrote out the check, inserting a four before the \$500, making the amount on the face of it \$4,500. He then went to the Garfield National Bank, cashed the check, returned home, and while his wife was in bed he took her jewels, consisting of diamond necklaces and precious stones, valued at \$25,000, and then disappeared, leaving her with but \$100 all the money he had of her. The jewels had been given to her by her parents in South Africa.

Sometime ago Mrs. Timbell had deposited \$500 in the Bank of England, intending to leave that money there and not touch it. Timbell, however, she alleges, prevailed upon her to transfer the money to the Garfield National Bank, in this city, telling her it would be much easier for them to transact any business if the money were here.

When Mrs. Timbell discovered the loss of her money and the alleged flight of her husband she reported the case to Inspector McCluskey. She learned that he had left on the Tatem, Wilhelm II, she said, and Inspector McCluskey cabled to Ambassador Choate to have the vessel searched when it arrived at Plymouth, England. This was done, but no trace of the money was found. The jewels had been given to her by her parents in South Africa.

The police of the larger cities of Europe were also informed of the case and every effort is being made to apprehend him.

Mrs. Timbell became much worse after her husband's disappearance and has been under the constant attendance of a physician. The owner of the apartments which she and Timbell had taken in New York City has assured her that she will be well taken care of.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Competitive examinations are to be held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission for inspectors of masonry construction, to be paid at the rate of \$4.50 a day, on August 19; for inspectors of steel and iron construction, September 1, at the rate of \$1.20 a year; for orderlies, open to men and women, September 8, at \$4.50 a day; for inspectors of pipe laying, September 8, at \$1.20 a year, and for inspectors of sewer construction work, September 16, at the same salary.

FORCED TO STARVE, SHIP'S CREW SAYS

Thirteen Men of the A. G. Ropes Allege Cruel Treatment.

WILL ASK LEGAL REDRESS

In Affidavits They Charge That Rations Were Short and Food of Bad Quality.

Telling a story of starvation and hardships at sea on board the full rigged American ship A. G. Ropes, Captain D. H. Rivers, during her long voyage from Kobe, Japan, to this city, thirteen members of the crew have appealed to the Legal Aid Society to assist them in obtaining redress from the captain and the owner of the vessel.

Lack of food and bad quality of such as was supplied are alleged in affidavits which the men have made and which will be filed with Judge George H. Adams, of the United States Circuit Court to-morrow, when an application will be made libelling the ship.

The A. G. Ropes is one of the largest American ships in the foreign trade. She was launched at Bath, Me., in 1884, and is 238 feet long, 44 feet wide and of 2,400 tons burden. She is named after her principal owner, Albert G. Ropes, of No. 11 State street. The vessel is now tied up at a Brooklyn wharf. The ship has just completed a trip from here to Cardiff, Wales, and from there to Japan and back to this port by way of St. Helena.

In the affidavits the men state that they joined the ship at Cardiff, Wales, on May 10, 1902, at the office of the American Consul, and that on May 19 the ship sailed for Nagasaki, Japan, thence to Kobe, and arrived in this port on July 25 last. Continuing the men in their affidavits say—

From the beginning of our voyage the food has been insufficient in quantity and of bad quality. The potatoes were on many occasions decayed, and when not eaten were cooked over and served a second or a third time in the form of hash.

The bread on the return trip the men declared to be unfit for consumption, and fish served was not properly cooked or was tainted. The fresh meat was said to be of insufficient quantity, a small tin of about four pounds being served for thirty-two men at one meal twice a week. The men allege that salt meat was served at not more than ten meals in a week, and not to exceed three ounces to a man.

The affidavit states that the allowance of provisions was more than one-third less than the quantity specified by law. The penalty for violation of the law is \$100 of one dollar per day for each member of the crew. The same penalty is provided for supplying bad food.

The affidavit is signed by Frank Monroe, Thomas O'Brien, William Gallagher, Benson Pritchard, John Pine, Henry Langruth, John Erickson, James J. Callahan, Jacob Birkenhead, Olaf Skanes, Herbert Ovenden and Joseph Clouston.

According to counsel for the Legal Aid Society the penalties which may be imposed in the case if the charges are substantiated amount to \$12,000. At the office of Albert G. Ropes, the owner, it was said yesterday that Mr. Ropes had left the city and would not return for several days. Captain Rivers denies the statements of the members of his crew.

NEWPORT HAS DIAMOND HUNT.

Mrs. William E. Carter Loses Costly Brooch, for Which Large Reward Is Offered.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday.—Mrs. William E. Carter's jewel case is minus a costly diamond brooch in the form of a star. Upon her return home after dining out last evening Mrs. Carter missed the brooch, which had in some way become unclasped and fallen.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter have offered a large reward, and the neighborhood of the Carter villa, in Narragansett avenue, is being searched for the missing jewel. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are prominent members of the Philadelphia colony.

Consumption of Oil Exceeds Production, but Exhaustion of Supply Is Not Feared

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.)

surface of the earth. For this reason petroleum exhaustion will continue to give more or less anxiety to the popular mind in spite of recent additions of petroleum bearing territory in the United States, and especially in Alaska, significant new supplies in Roumania, Russia, Japan, India, South America and—most significant of all—China.

It must be perfectly evident that this anxiety as to petroleum exhaustion in the mind of the general public does not affect the petroleum trade, otherwise there would be quick and wide variations in the market price with the exhaustion of each pool and the discovery of each new district.

Effect of Texas Oil.

At present popular anxiety as to the petroleum supply is due to disappointment concerning the Beaumont field in Texas. Fifteen months ago optimistic writers were predicting a petroleum deluge from Beaumont, and the expectation of enormous yields was heightened by the anxiety of speculative investors to market their oil at any price. This resulted in oil being sold as low as three cents per barrel, and the oil has increased over a hundredfold in value in the course of twelve months, as the supply has gone to a low ebb.

Even the writer went into print to indulge in some pleasant anticipation of a long supply of oil in considerable abundance from the Beaumont region—an anticipation more optimistic than can be realized. Nevertheless, the general probability then expressed remains true to-day that other fields in Texas will undoubtedly yield many times as much oil as has been found at Beaumont under conditions of conservative production, with more remunerative prices.

It is interesting to note that Texas petroleum has had no influence at any time on the general market price for crude oil over the world. Its effect was simply local. The oil did not enter into competition with the general supply from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, from which States the steady supply is obtained. The condition in these States may be summed up as follows:—

The oil districts in Pennsylvania have proved longer lived than was anticipated. When, under conditions of large production, stocks of oil accumulated, many individual pools in Pennsylvania were considered exhausted, because the great supply was gone, and it cost as much as it came to for pumping the oil. Following the resulting decrease in supply the price advanced sufficiently to reopen these old pools, and the economy of pumping several wells with one engine allowed them to come to life again with moderate profit.

Meanwhile, the discovery of new pools has been frequent and satisfactory. In fact, the oil discoveries of Southwest Pennsylvania and West Virginia, together with the Ohio supply, have more than offset the decline from abandoned pools.

Making Up Shortages.

Managers of these oil pools are able, by the distribution of the wells they drill, to rather carefully determine what may be expected from each district, and as fast as the signs of exhaustion make it necessary additional energy is given to drilling in other

promising territory until the shortage is made up.

It is evident that Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia can furnish a large supply of oil for years, and it is further evident that the fields in the West, especially in Kansas, the Indian Territory, Wyoming and Colorado, will be drawn on more and more to supply the Eastern shortage.

But it costs more money to produce oil in the Western country, and especially to refine and to distribute it. Therefore, the probable slow decline in the East means a gradual but sure increase in the price of crude oil, and while large discoveries of new oil fields will undoubtedly be made, it is extremely questionable whether any of them will materially disturb this gradually rising tendency of the price of crude oil.

At the present time the greatest interest in oil circles centres in Alaska, where, if one wishes to indulge in reasonable prophecy, we may look for an oil supply very likely equal to that of Pennsylvania. This means much more for the Pacific coast than it does to the oil trade. Enough oil has been found on the Pacific coast to make its general use popular as a fuel supply. Its cost relative to coal has been well defined.

It is safe to say oil in place of coal when the price in cents per gallon equals the price of coal per ton in dollars. Ten cent oil equals ten dollar coal.

The various advantages and disadvantages attending the substitution of petroleum for coal have come to be so well known that it is purely a matter of small differences in cost between coal and oil by which the amount of petroleum used will be regulated. But the general tendency is to use more oil where other fuels have been used heretofore.

Oil More Popular.

This is the most significant development of the whole oil industry. Oil is more popular than it used to be. Its two great uses, illumination and lubrication, are taking more and more oil, but in the meantime the minor uses are demanding greater supplies, and the popularity of the byproducts of petroleum is giving them a demand which will be satisfied with nothing else.

One of the byproducts, paraffin wax, follows very closely, however, the price of rival products. Thus the recent increase in the price of paraffin wax can be traced quite directly to the increased price of tallow, due, in turn, to the manipulation of the beef trade.

We can sum up the situation as to petroleum exhaustion, therefore, with an outlook for merely a slow increase in the price of the raw materials, due not so much to a lack of supply as to increased use of the products, but the industry will proceed with a steadiness which has characterized few other fields of trade.

This stability of the petroleum industry has been the most remarkable feature of our industrial development. The prices as made by the Standard Oil monopoly for petroleum products have been governed by the keenest and most far seeing consideration of supply and demand. This tribute to the distribution of the wells they drill, to rather carefully determine what may be expected from each district, and as fast as the signs of exhaustion make it necessary additional energy is given to drilling in other



Facts About the Oil Industry.

There is no danger of exhaustion of the supply of oil. Production is now greater than ever before. Consumption at present exceeds production and stocks above ground are diminished. An increase of price is indicated. Such increase will lead to the working of Western fields and improvements in refining. Present American methods of refining are unscientific. Alaska can be counted on as a source of supply.

where, with the safe assurance that the oil trade will go on just as though nothing had happened.

Crude Methods Kept Up.

Another line of interest to the oil trade, and one of far greater significance, is the slow but inevitable revolution in methods of using crude oil. If the peculiar methods maintained by the Standard Oil Company

in the technical treatment of crude oil, in converting it into refined products, could be placed before the public, the public would be more remarkable than its treatment of competitors. The methods of refining oil which have been used since the discovery of petroleum, and are used to-day, are rule-of-thumb methods which are a reproach to the scientific and inventive reputation of the United States.

It must be admitted that the Standard Oil refineries have obtained from petroleum the largest percentage possible of oil which can be burned in a lamp, and this has been done at the sacrifice of quality with the lowering of price. The doctrine of "letting well enough alone" has been carried to a dangerous extreme. But it must be understood that of all the oil deposits of the world none can equal the oil of Pennsylvania for yielding the illuminating oil. If such poor methods as characterize the American plan were employed in Russia the resulting oil would not be fit to burn in a lamp.

The trade has been dominated by men far-sighted in business methods and poor in technical ability. But a change in these methods is being brought about by the necessity for better work in refining the oil from Texas, as predicted by the writer a year ago, this oil would be refined probably by means then to be discovered. The introduction of methods capable of refining Texas oil will enable these methods to extend to the general industry, and within a few years we may expect more rational refining methods.

The great gain to be effected by such methods is the less wasteful use of our natural supply and the production of the largest quantity of the very best products which the crude oil will afford. Examples of what can be done in this way can be readily seen in the new methods of improving natural asphalt and petroleum asphaltic residues by heating with sulphur or with air currents, and attention should also be directed to the innovations in refining oils by distillation with air currents at a low pressure.

Improvements Looked For.

Again, the trade adopted new and approved methods only when found necessary for refining the rank smelling sulphur oils of Ohio and Indiana, and similar improvements may be looked for in order to increase the proportion of byproducts as these latter rapidly increase in value.

At present the common practice is to distill all the fine quality kerosene from crude oil and to subject the rest to long, slow heating, by which the heavy bills are cracked up into low grade kerosene, until three-fourths of the crude has gone into burnings oils, but if this were the practice with all the oils produced in the United States, many of the high class lubricating oils would not be made at all and vaseline and other valuable byproducts would not exist.

only forty-two per cent. of the world's total of crude oil, we made sixty per cent. of kerosene, and Russia produced less than half as much, her principal product being oil for fuel purposes.

VAST PRODUCTION OF REFINED OIL

Nearly 900,000,000 Gallons, Worth More Than \$53,000,000, Sent Abroad During Last Year.